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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

by their emigration, although in most instances not contemplating to do so, and how can we abolish the resultant evil of adulterous practices, bigamy, fraudulently secured divorces?

As to the last question, we strongly recommend the adoption of the excellent provision of the Uniform Divorce Act referred to before and more strictness and control in issuing marriage licenses.

Eliminating the great difficulties facing us in the way of federal legislature by enacting a special act, and also the handicap in prevailing upon state legislatures to act on this matter separately, the most feasible way to solve the problem would be by amending the statute on immigration, or the White Slave Act. If Congress would attach an amendment to either of these statutes whereby a foreign subject would be deported if during his first five years of residence in the United States (or until he becomes naturalized), he having a family abroad, commits adultery or bigamy, or deserts his minor children and abandons his wife without supporting them according to their station of life and without due cause, the prevailing evil would be remedied effectively. If such acts would be regarded as immoral acts involving moral turpitude, the depositions, or duly authenticated official documents coming through official channels would be regarded as sufficient evidence establishing such acts, the relief sought for by a great many non-resident wives and children, the prevention of immorality, and the saving of morals of foreign communities would be entirely obtained thereby.

HUGO E. VARGA, of the Cleveland, Ohio, Bar.

The Bulletin from the Office of Juvenile Protection in Belgium.—*Bulletin de l'Office de la Protection de l'Enfance. Royaume de Belgique.* (Bruxelles, Lacier, Editeur.) Numbers 1 and 2 of the first volume (Oct., 1912, Jan., 1913) of this year of the Belgian official administration of the juvenile court and its auxiliaries are devoted chiefly to discussions of the principles of the new law, to texts of the law and regulations for making it effective. The meeting of the royal commission of patronage, held September 29, 1912, was the occasion for discourses by M. Carton de Wiart, minister of justice, Professor A. Prins, president of the Commission, and M. Maus, general director in the Ministry of Justice. These addresses were luminous, eloquent and competent interpretations of the fundamental principles and ideals of modern treatment of juvenile offenders; they are new, for they indicate quite clearly the abandonment of the merely retributory notions of justice and the acceptance of a rational policy of social protection, with the educational purpose dominant in methods. C. R. H.

The American Academy of Medicine.—The 38th annual meeting of this distinguished Academy was held in Minneapolis on June 13, 14, and 15. On Saturday, the 14th, a notable program was presented, setting forth the bases of crime from many angles. Following is the list of authors. Some of these papers were read by title only, but all will eventually be published in the Bulletin of the Academy and elsewhere:

1. "Crime as Viewed by an Anthropologist." Prof. Albert E. Jenks, Professor of Anthropology, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
2. "The Relation of the Somatic to the Psychic Defects in the Subnormal." Mr. David C. Peyton, General Superintendent, Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

3. "Heredity as a Factor in Criminality.—A Study of the Findings in about a Thousand Cases." Dr. Edith R. Spaulding, Resident Physician, Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, South Framingham; and Dr. William Healy, Director, Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, Chicago.
4. "Relation of Juvenile Crime to Parental Diseases." Dr. Haldor Sneve, Clinical Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul.
5. "Social Factors Affecting the Volume of Crime." Prof. J. L. Gillen, Associate Professor of Sociology, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison.
6. "The Influence of Publicity on Crime." Dr. W. Blair Stewart, Atlantic City.
7. "The View of the Sociologist." Prof. Charles Richmond Henderson, Professor of Sociology, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago.
8. "The Psychology of the Adolescent in its Relation to Crime." Dr. Winfield Scott Hall, Professor of Psychology, Medical Department, Northwestern Univ., Chicago.
9. "Crimes of the Adult from the Standpoint of the Alienist." Dr. Frank W. Robertson, New York City.
10. "The Physician in the Service of Criminology." Prof. Robert H. Gault, Associate Professor of Psychology, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
11. "From the Viewpoint of a Judge of a Juvenile Court." Edward F. Waite, Esq., Judge of the Juvenile Court, Minneapolis.
12. "From the Standpoint of a Prison Physician." Dr. Rock Sleyster, Physician in charge of the Wisconsin State Prison Hospital, Waupun.
13. "Truancy the Kindergarten of Crime." Mr. Bert Hall, Welfare Secretary, Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.; formerly Chief Truancy officer, City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
14. "From the Standpoint of the Probation Officer." Mr. John H. Witter, Superintendent, Chicago's Boys' Club, Chicago.
15. "From the Prison." Mr. Z. R. Brockway, Elmira, N. Y.
16. "From the Standpoint of the Juvenile Court." Ben B. Lindsey, Esq., Judge, Juvenile Court, Denver, Col.
17. "Physical and Mental Aspects of Probation Work." Mr. Arthur W. Towne, Secretary, New York State Probation Commission, Albany.
18. "The Physical Character of Crimes of the Alcoholic." Dr. T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Conn.
19. "The Relation of Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils to Juvenile Delinquency and the Effects of Treatment and Removal." Dr. Charles H. Keene, Supervisor of Hygiene and Physical Training in the Public Schools, Minneapolis.
20. "Relation of Physical Defects to Delinquency with Special Reference to the Hennepin County Juvenile Court." Dr. Horace Dana Newkirk, Director of the Department of Research (of the Court), Minneapolis.
21. "Crimes of the Feeble Minded as Compared with Those of the Intellectually Normal." Dr. A. C. Rogers, Medical Superintendent, Minnesota School for Feeble Minded and Colony for Epileptics, Faribault.
22. "Feeble-mindedness and Crime." Mr. Henry H. Goddard, Director, Department of Research, Training School for Feeble Minded, Vineland, N. J.
23. "Habit Producing Drugs and Crime." Dr. Reynold Webb Wilcox, New York.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION IN ILLINOIS

24. "Head Injuries and Syphilis as a Cause of Crime." Dr. Bernard Glueck, U. S. P. H. S., Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

R. H. G.

Social Factors in Crime.—In the Dutch Journal, *Tydschrift voor Strafrecht*, for 1912, appears a valuable article on the "Social Factors of Crime in Comparison with the Individual Causes," by Dr. W. A. Bonger (author of "Crime and Economic Conditions," soon to be translated for the Modern Criminal Science Series). Dr. Bonger begins by noting that modern criminal science began with the statistical studies of Guerry, Quetelet, Ducepiaux, and von Mayr (1826-1870), in France, Belgium and Germany, thus emphasizing the social aspect; but that after Lombroso's writings began, in 1800, the anthropologic element dominated for nearly a generation. Again, however, a reaction has set in, Lombroso's extreme views are less accepted, and the social causes are emphasized. He then takes up some illustrations of the vast importance of the social element. Child-neglect, child-labor, unfavorable conditions of life among the poor, alcoholism, etc., are pointed out as causes essentially social and not individual. He then enters on a defense of the view that social surroundings are not operative unless the individual is by innate character likely to be affected by them, and this defense is forcibly elaborated. He closes with Lacassagne's epigram, "A Society has the criminals which it deserves"; and this, to the author, is an optimistic truth, for it gives the hope that crime is not innate, but may be diminished in proportion to social amelioration. "May a community some day be found," he closes, "which has no criminals because it deserves none."

J. H. W.

Civil Service Examination for the Office of Clerk and Secretary to the Board of Pardons in Illinois—Training and Experience.—On December 14, 1912, the following examination was offered in Chicago to candidates for the above named office:

1. (a) What is your age?
(b) Are you married
(c) How many persons are dependent upon you for support?
2. State your education in detail, giving the preliminary, grammar, and high schools, colleges, etc., attended, the studies pursued and years spent in each. If you have received any degrees, indicate them.
3. What practical experience have you had in studying or dealing with social questions.
4. Have you ever been in contact with the prison classes? Give details.
5. Have you ever had any particular acquaintance with the haunts of criminals in cities in which you have lived? Answer in detail.
6. What experience have you had in studying or dealing with delinquent classes of children?
7. What experience or training have you had, other than that covered above, which you think would tend to fit you for the position of Clerk and Secretary of the Board of Pardons?

Crime and Criminology.

1. What do you think of the proposition, "Society is to blame for the crimes that are committed against it"?